

Blues Faces Red as Varsity Smeared 4-2



GORD MERRITT

by LENNY FLANZ

TORONTO, January 22—Shortly after the game the McGill dressing room was filled with gaiety and good-natured ribbing, not to mention a group of leg weary athletes. Minutes ago the flying hockey Redmen had whipped the strong Varsity Blues by a count of 4-2 on Toronto's home ice before a large crowd of Toronto students. Using only three defencemen, Coach Murray strategically manoeuvred his lines and rearguards to good effect.

Relentless skating, crisp passing and persistent back checking, effectively throttled the Toronto powerhouse who had hitherto lost only one game and that was to league-leading Laval. But the

star of the game was slender goal-keeper Alex Herron. Time and time again Alex robbed the Blues of what seemed to be sure goals. Until a point midway through the second period, Herron had not allowed a single shot past him and the once partial crowd, sensing an upset in the making, gradually began to urge on the surprising visitors. On many occasions the brilliant and sometimes unbelievable netminding of Alex evolved loud rounds of applause from the approving spectators.

EXCELLENT DEFENSE

The defense unit, playing minus one member, had to come up with a real good effort for this game and they rose supremely to the occasion. Leo "the reliable"

Konyk was on the ice for his usual 50 minutes and was a tower of strength. Of course, with a rushing rearguard such as Leo, the squad requires a man to cover up in case Leo cannot get back in time. This slot is admirably filled by the tremendous playing of Mike Richards, the best body-checker on the club. Rookie Paul Macdonald came up with a fine effort for this contest and on more than one occasion, Macdonald's alert defensive play broke up dangerous Varsity rushes.

Of the forward lines, no one line surpassed the other, each doing its share of fore-checking and back-checking. An additional bonus was the excellent play-

(continued on page 4)



LEO KONYK

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McGILL DAILY

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Barrette & Dief Plan Meeting; See Grants Backlog Settlement

Aroutunian Examines Education

by GARTH STEVENSON

"Soviet education is the most progressive and democratic in the world," said USSR ambassador Amasasp A. Aroutunian Friday night in Redpath Hall.

In a one and a half hour speech sponsored by the Debating Union and chaired by Dean Mordell of the Faculty of Engineering, Dr. Aroutunian outlined the history and the present status of Soviet education. He continually stressed the "democratic" character of the system. He pointed out that the 1936 constitution of the USSR was the first in the world to recognize education as a basic human right.

Dr. Aroutunian reminded the audience that before 1917 the Russians were 76 per cent illiterate. By 1939, when compulsory education was introduced, illiteracy had been wiped out. Today there are over thirty million graduates of universities and secondary vocational schools, 49 per cent of them women. An additional forty-five million have a high school education. Education

I Didn't Ask To Be Sent Here



Russian ambassador Amasasp Aroutunian makes a point to his audience as he speaks on Russian education Friday night at Redpath Hall.

is now compulsory between the ages of seven and seventeen.

Soviet education, according to the ambassador, is based on "international, democratic and so-

cialist" principles. Education is given irrespective of financial status. All schools are separated from any church and are co-edu-

(Continued on page 2)

The four year backlog of federal grants to Quebec universities, some \$25 million, will be the topic of the upcoming meeting between Premier Barrette and Prime Minister Diefenbaker.

The Premier proposed the meeting in order to solve the problem of the backlog, and Mr. Diefenbaker promptly agreed. He said Friday, "I am sure the consultation suggested by Mr. Barrette will result in agreement being reached on the problem."

In reality it is generally understood that the meeting will be only a confirmation of the verbal proposal made by the late Premier, Paul Sauvé. This plan was forwarded by Premier Sauvé before his death, but has never been embodied in an official exchange between the provincial and the federal governments.

The Sauvé plan was to have the \$25 million given to Quebec on the condition that the province would distribute the money in exactly the same way as it would have if the Quebec universities had been able to accept the money over the past four years. The federal authorities had approved this idea in principle.

The solution of the problem caused by the accumulation in Ottawa of federal grants to the universities in Quebec would complete the removal of the federal-provincial deadlock set in motion by Premier Barrette's letter to the Prime Minister last week. This letter confirms the plan begun by Mr. Sauvé which will increase the provincial tax

on corporations in Quebec from nine to ten per cent. At the same time, in accordance with the Diefenbaker proposal, the full ten per cent will be deductible, as the former nine per cent tax was, from the federal tax on corporation profits. This arrangement will hold for the next two years, and in this time the provincial government will be able to make university grants itself.

MONEY IN TRUST

The federal government is expected to ask the House of Commons this session to approve the turning over of the \$25 million backlog to the Quebec government for distribution. The money is now being held in trust by the Canadian University Foundation, which is the distributing agent of grants to Canadian universities for the federal government.

The Foundation cannot hand the money over to the Quebec government just because the federal government wants it to. The House of Commons set the money aside specifically as university grants.

This provision is contained in the contract under which the Foundation acts as the government's agent. The contract states that if the money is not used, it is Parliament which decides what is to be done with it.

Thus the federal government must ask the House of Commons to approve handing over the money to the Quebec government. It is expected that this approval will be asked for during this session of Parliament, either in a special bill or simply as an item in the spending estimates of the Finance Department.

Although no date has yet been officially set for the consultation, both Premier Barrette and Prime Minister Diefenbaker agree that it should be held in Ottawa as soon as possible.

Second Annual Campaign Begins

So far the sales of the annual are 38 p.c. above last year. The manager of the two yearly campaigns, Ann Dixon, has announced

that the first sales campaign resulted in the sale of 950 copies compared to 700 copies sold in the same period last year. She estimates that the final total will reach more than 1500 copies.

The second campaign for this year's issue starts today and continues until Friday. This is the last chance for students to order their yearbook, as only enough Annuals are printed to cover the orders. The price is five dollars.

The sales manager of one of the leading yearbook publishing houses in the United States, C.E. Dunn, has said: "...in regard to layout and telling the story of McGill, we have never seen a better book." This is probably because of the many changes

brought in this year. The cover has been given special emphasis and the first padded cover in the Annual's history has been one result. Ellen Rosenbaum, the art editor of the Annual, has designed a cover with red and white lettering and a metallic silver crest.

COLOUR PICTURES

Once again, several colour portraits of the campus will be included. Along with these, colour pictures of the water show, football games, and the residences will be featured.

The highlight events of the season will be given extensive coverage. They will include Freshman Reception, Registration, Football Weekends, Open House,

the Blood Drive, Athletics Nights, Red and White Revue, Water Show, Plumber's Ball, Carnival Night, and many more of the events that took place on campus this year.

ALL ASPECTS

The section, including the pictures of the graduates is under the direction of Judy Zavalkoff. Clubs and societies have been given increased space, to give a greater cosmopolitan flavor to the Annual. Every aspect of athletics, both male and female, shall be covered, including the many intramural tournaments that have taken place. Fraternities have also been given increased space. All in all, the Annual has been greatly improved.

Charities Extended

The Combined Charities Committee announced a final extension of the campaign until Wednesday. They believe that the objective of two dollars a person may yet be met if all students are contacted.

Women's Dinner

The Women's Union will hold its annual banquet for all second year women students, resident or non-resident, on Wednesday, January 27.

McGILL DAILY

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STAFF PHOTOGRAPHERS

Michael Goldstein, Dennis Reid

Member Canadian University Press

JANUARY 25, 1960

Still Enlightened

A sigh of relief was no doubt expressed last week-end by Quebec educators as recently-named Premier Barrette lost no time in following up his predecessor's enlightened policy toward higher education. Not entirely unexpected, Mr. Barrette's move was a logical political follow-through to Mr. Sauvé's initial bargaining with the federal government. There had been some fear that the Union Nationale old guard would force a return to the educational austerity programme of the late Mr. Duplessis, but apparently wiser heads prevailed and decided this would be political suicide.

Specifically, Mr. Barrette has written to Prime Minister Diefenbaker which seems to settle the plan under which Quebec will raise and Ottawa lower, by one per cent, the corporation income tax. The extra funds coming to the provincial government will be used to pay for university grants. But this is not all. Mr. Barrette has stated emphatically that grants for 1960-61, in excess of \$1.50 per capita (the amount used in the federal grants formula), will be given to the universities, in addition to monies already voted, "regardless of the outcome of negotiations" between Ottawa and Quebec.

It would appear that only one rather knotty problem remains to be solved. We refer, of course, to some \$25 million being held in trust by the NCCU in Ottawa, pending some arrangement between the province and the federal administration. But Diefenbaker has already accepted Mr. Barrette's proposal to negotiate, and rumour has it that Parliament will vote the money over to Quebec this session, with the province distributing it on the same basis used by the NCCU.

Pessimism would seem to be a thing of the past in Quebec's institutions of higher learning. A little finger crossing is perhaps not unwarranted, but from this angle it looks like Mr. Sauvé's enlightened policy toward education is firmly entrenched as one of the guiding principles of the Union Nationale party.

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Russian Speaks

(Continued from page 1)

cational. The mother tongues of the various nationalities are taught in the areas where they are spoken, although Russian is taught everywhere. The educational system is dedicated to obliterating the differences between the workers and the intelligentsia.

LANGUAGE STRESSED

In addition to their own mother tongue and Russian, all Soviet students are required to study a foreign language. Although English leads in popularity, French, German and Chinese are also studied. "We are not narrow nationalists", commented Dr. Aroutunian. He suggested that Western scientists are under a handicap in not knowing Russian, while most Russian scientists can read English.

Soviet students, according to Aroutunian, are not taught to be "just book-readers". They are encouraged to think logically and develop the ability to acquire knowledge independently. They are taught to understand their duties, "to enjoy freedom and to respect the rights of others", and to defend "the cause of the working people".

Extra-curricular activities are stressed. Soviet students play volleyball, soccer, hockey and chess. Skiing and skating are popular. In Moscow there is a "Young Arctic Explorers Club" which makes expeditions to the Soviet Arctic. Other student clubs deal with history, mathematics, music, literature and science. There are 6000 libraries and a hundred theatres devoted to school children.

ENROLLMENT HIGH

Enrollment in the primary and secondary schools is now about thirty million. By 1965 this should be increased to thirty-eight or forty million. After 1945 boarding schools were established for war orphans. In 1956 they were opened to the general public on a voluntary basis. Enrollment is now about 150,000 and may be two and a half million by 1965.

Soviet children receive eight years of general education. At fifteen they must either enter technical school to learn a trade or enter secondary school in preparation for university. Secondary or high school education lasts three years. Technical school graduates become workers or farmers but may complete their secondary education at night school. Altogether fifty million people in a population of two hundred and seven million are being educated.

UNIVERSITY EXPANSION

Dr Aroutunian stated that the USSR has two million university students in 767 institutions. This compares with 620,000 students in Britain, France, West Germany and Italy, which together have almost as many people as the USSR. In the next seven years the number of engineering students will increase by 90 per cent and of agriculturists by 50 per cent. Expansion will be mainly in the fields of automation, chemistry, space research and electronics.

Students must write selective examinations to enter university. They pay no tuition fees and receive free meals and other services from the university. They are encouraged to take part in scientific research with their professors. Post-graduate students must defend their theses before a board of experts. Dr. Aroutunian suggested that student-professor exchanges should be organized between his country and Canada.

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President Leads Pakistan To New Heights

by HOWARD GRIEF

Fasting Is Fun, But...



Preparing the Indian meal for the approximately 500 persons that attended India Republic Day celebration here at McGill are, left to right, Mr. Pillay, Mrs. Tnand, and Mr. Gupter. The meal was served in the Ballroom and was followed by exhibitions of Indian culture. The featured dish at the dinner was chicken curry, prepared in Indian style. Prior to the dinner an Indian film was shown in the PSCA.

Revue Makes Changes: Last-Minute Switch

An administrative change was announced by the Red and White Revue production staff this weekend. Judy Tarlo has been appointed

active producer of "Got It Made". Miss Tarlo, who has performed in the last three Revues, had been the assistant to the director, Brian

MacDonald, this year. Ian Binnie is now taking one of the leading parts in the show, that of "S. B.", a Canadian advertising magnate. Bill Armstrong was originally cast in this role. It was decided that due to the lack of time before the opening of the show, Binnie would devote all his time to his new role, while Miss Tarlo would handle the production end of the Revue.

According to co-producer Tarlo, "Got It Made" has a definite purpose, apart from its entertainment value. "The Revue is being used this year as a vehicle for voicing student opinion". It takes the form of a highly satirical attack upon the exploitation of sex in advertising and politics.

Only Jewish Unity Can Combat Anti-Semitism

The problems of anti-semitism can only be solved if the Jews in the world unite into one strong organization which would represent and be the spokesman for the twelve million Jews scattered throughout the world. This theory is the essence of the speech given by Mr. Sam Davidson, immediate past chairman of the B'nai Brith Israel bond Bank, to a group of McGill students. Mr. Davidson lamented the fact that the Jews lacked this necessary homogeneity, typified by the fact that there are 48 political parties in the state of Israel instead of the usual two or three.

He further stated that fanatical statements offered by individual Jews were bringing down the wrath of the rest of the community on the entire Jewish world. Such statements might well be the cause for much of the hatred being evolved.

On the positive side, Mr. Davidson lauded the work of the Anti-Defamation league, which is doing much to ease the tension. Talks with Chancellor Adenauer follow-

ing the recent outbreaks have been instrumental in the legislation taken against the Germans responsible. Another job carried out by the League is its file on all the known fascists. This file was a great help in arresting those responsible for the recent bombings of synagogues in Atlanta, Georgia.

Yet, this league only represents the efforts of 400,000 people and the desired homogeneity is not present. The Joint Public Relations Committee of the Canadian Jewish Congress carries out the work of the League in Canada. At the moment, the Supreme Lodge of B'nai Brith is setting the groundwork for the type of international body that is needed.

Mr. Davidson pointed out that the recent outbreak may turn out to be a great help for the Jewish cause. "They revealed how deeply the anti-semitic roots lie and showed to the world the many Nazi leaders in high government offices, business and industry, as a result of which action will be taken."

President Ayub Khan of Pakistan has done more for his country in one year than all the previous regimes had done in eleven. So spoke his Excellency Samuel Martin Burke, Pakistan's High Commissioner in Canada, as he addressed an audience of McGill students and members of the Pakistan Students Club Friday night.

The President has undertaken a program of land reforms to improve the lot of his countrymen and to prepare the way for the institution of a new form of democracy which will better suit the existing conditions and needs of his people. Free compulsory primary education for 8 years will be made available for all within 15 years.

DEMOCRACY FAILED

The Islamic Republic came into being as a result of the partition of the sub-continent of India on Aug. 14, 1947, when the United Kingdom withdrew from the area. Due to its previous close connection with the British, Pakistan, on assuming independence, experimented with parliamentary democracy. But parliamentary democracy, "an excellent system greatly admired by the Eastern peoples," Burke said, "presupposes certain conditions in order to work successfully, and unfortunately these were not present."

REASONS

The reasons were several. First of all, Pakistan's population is mostly illiterate. Unable to comprehend broad national issues, they are concerned only with problems of local nature. The lack of newspapers and radio at the time added to this, he said.

His Excellency cited as a second reason the fact that parliamentary democracy came not by evolution as in Great Britain, the cradle of its birth, but practically overnight, and consequently the country's leaders were untrained and inexperienced in the working and spirit of the constitution.

The absence of a two-party system in Pakistan was a final reason why parliamentary democracy did not succeed, Burke said. The only major party was the Muslim League and it was too internally divided to prove

satisfactory. Incessant party disputes caused almost yearly changes of the prime ministership. In such a state of affairs, the practicing of continuous well-constructed national policies were impossible. In addition, corruption and graft were widespread.

PEACEFUL REVOLUTION

At this point, Burke continued, drastic action was called for as the country had simply deteriorated and was on the verge of ruin. It took the form of a peaceful revolution by which the Government was overthrown, led by the Army's Ayub Khan in conjunction with the civil service the only ones who were strongly organized and trained in democratic procedure.

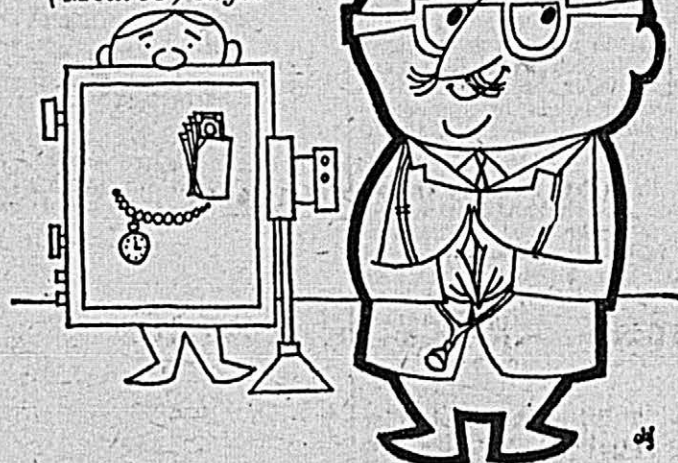
Realizing Pakistan's needs, President Khan then embarked on a program of positive action in such fields as land reform and education and in all major centres of government activity. The climax will be reached with the establishment of a complete democratic system. The latter is now being accomplished through the introduction of the "basic democracies", so called because government representation starts at the base of Pakistani life, which is the village. In each village there is an elected council of 15 members, ten of whom are elected and five nominated. The next step in this plan is to give representation by district and finally by province on the national level.

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FENCERS TO BE PHOTOGRAPHED

There will be a meeting of the Fencing Club at 7 pm in the Turner Bone Room of the gym. Team picture will be taken at 7.30 pm.

HILLEL HAS GUEST SPEAKER

Chayele Grober will speak on "Our Jewish Theatre and Actors" at 1 pm at Hillel House.

JUDO CLUB HOLDS PRACTICE

There will be a practice for all members in the BWF Room at 6 pm.

PRE-MED SOCIETY SPONSORS COURSE

The first meeting of the St. John Ambulance Brigade first aid course will be held at 7 pm in room 21 of the Biology building.

CASTING CONTINUES FOR EXPERIMENTALS

Casting for "The Frogs" and "The People Are Not With Us" continues tonight from 7-9 pm in the Union.

TICKETS ON SALE FOR HILLEL PLAY

Tickets for "Tevya and his Daughters" are now on sale at Hillel House and in the Arts Building.

Hoopsters Trowned Twice

by LENNY FLANZ

In a high scoring closely fought contest, the big Red team came out on top of the short end of a 90-78 score. Gary Ulrich was the high man for McGill netting 21 points; high men for Toronto were Frank Maquire and John Muir. Other Redmen marksmen were George Melchowski (15), John Newsom (16), Morris Limonchik (8), Tom Richards (6), John Moore (4), Ben Shore (3), Don Bishop (3).

The small gym at Hart house hampered McGill's playing and Varsity took full advantage of familiar surrounding. Employing a full-court press, which is very effective on a small floor, the Blues prompted the visitors into unorganized patterns and into throwing the ball away.

John Newsom and Tom Richards played a fine game for the Redmen, clearing the backboards and snaring rebounds. On field goals McGill scored 47% and from the foul line, the team hit for 54%.

For Toronto, lanky Frank Maquire had little trouble in tipping in rebounds and hooking from the bucket; John Muir was deadly shooting from all corners.

LOSE AGAINST McMASTER

The Basketball Redmen dropped their second in a row as the league leading McMaster Marauders downed McGill 90-68. For the entire first half McGill kept right up with McMaster, matching them basket for basket and point for point.

Coach Sharpe used a platoon system of substitution, changing four or five players at a time. The Marauders seldom substituted for their nucleus composed of Don Marshall, Barry Raphael, and Bartholomew Leedale. Unlike Toronto, McMaster refrained from employing a full court press, perhaps because of the larger size of the gym. Instead the home team threw up a close man to man defense which was most effective in preventing the Redmen from breaking through. At the half-mark McMaster led 33-30.

MARAUDERS FORGE AHEAD

For the first few minutes of the second half, the tale was much the same as in the first two quarters. Gradually, the Marauders forged ahead as the Redmen shooting became erratic and the man to man defence collapsed. McMaster's Marshall parked himself under the basket and accumulated points by tipping in high rebounds which the McGill team was unable to clear.

With Raphael counting with accurate hook-shot and Shitzer potting from the outside, McMaster left McGill far in arrears. Point getters for McGill were Ulrich (19), Richard (10), Limonchik (9) and Melchowski (7). High men for the Marauders were Marshall (25), Raphael (20) and Leedale (17).

On Tuesday and Wednesday nights at the Currie Gym the McGill Redmen will meet Sir George Williams College in the City League Tournament. McGill needs a win to remain in contention.

Redmen Upset Blue Blues

(from page 1)

ing of the third line, Dave Flam, Colin Mosley and Darraugh Van Plew. Bruce Hutchison's stick handling and fleet skating was a spectacle in itself and Gordie Merritt is improving an already great style. Tim Peters is continuing to perform well on his regular line and in addition is doing a great job in penalty-killing. Joe Irvin, a three year veteran with the Redmen and Steve "Mole" Molson, came up with another great game. John McLernon and Mike Messier made the trip but neither saw much action; instead, both gave their valuable moral support.

BRIEF SCORING SUMMARY

The first period featured fast hockey at a gruelling pace in which both teams poured it on. Within the first ten minutes McGill's efforts were rewarded when Molson scored on a pass from Irvin. Both teams continued playing fast hockey but the first period ended 1-0.

SECOND PERIOD

After a furious exchange of rushes in which the McGill team

couldn't seem to complete their plays and Varsity was continuously frustrated by Herron's spectacular goaling, Flam broke in on a lone Toronto defenceman. Cleverly drawing the rearguard over to his side, Mosely flipped the puck over to Flam who made no mistake in denting the twine. McGill failed to take advantage of a penalty to Toronto but shortly after Jimmy Grant tapped in a short one from the side of the cage.

TORONTO SCORES

Sparse minutes later, after buzzing around the net and after numerous saves by Herron, Orcheson eased Toronto's frustration with a tally at the 18 minute mark. The second period ended 3-1 in favour of McGill.

At the beginning of the third period, a fired-up Redmen crew took to the ice determined not to let the two goal lead slip through their fingers as had been the case against Laval on Wednesday night. Playing inspired hockey, McGill continued pressing until Gordie Merritt popped the Redmen's fourth counter.

In a scramble behind the McGill net, one Varsity player decided to sprout wings and this bird ended up in Herron's goal crease. Innocence personified,

Alex just happened to have his stick in the spot where the Toronto player landed (inside the goaler's crease) and lo and behold! Alex was honoured with his first penalty of the season. Playing one man short the Redmen weren't able to weather the attack and Toronto scored. From the ten minute mark of the third period until the final buzzer, tension mounted as McGill continued to break up Varsity plays. Herron remained cool throughout and the Redmen held out to win 4-2.

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INTRAMURAL PLAYOFFS

BASKETBALL semi-finals (championship and consolation) will be played Monday, January 25th, at 7:15 p.m.

FLOOR HOCKEY

Wednesday, January 27th

6:00 p.m.	D.T's	vs.	Architecture
6:45 p.m.	Red Wings	vs.	Schizos
7:30 p.m.	Commerce	vs.	Muckers
8:15 p.m.	Law	vs.	Epars

VOLLEYBALL

Tuesday, January 26th

Ct. 1—Med. 3	vs.	Money Makers
Ct. 2—Ayoub	vs.	winners of Preps and Bar Fillers
Ct. 3—Med. 1	vs.	Full Crowns
Ct. 4—Mops	vs.	Cavalliers

The Intramural Ice Carnival will be held on Monday, February 15th, at 7:30 p.m. The programme will feature the final hockey game for the Intramural Championship, figure skating exhibition by Barbara Jessop, speed races and a relay on an inter-faculty basis. The final phase of the evening's programme will be recreational skating.



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Schedule

MONDAY, JANUARY 25

WAA: Meeting of the Executive Council of the WAA 1:10 pm in the WAA office.

FENCING: Meeting of the Fencing Club 7-10 pm in the Turner Bone Room.

BASKETBALL: WOB-McGill Juniors at Sir George, 7:30 pm.